

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING DEC. 31st, 1906



HONOLULU :
HAWAIIAN GAZETTE CO., LTD.
1907

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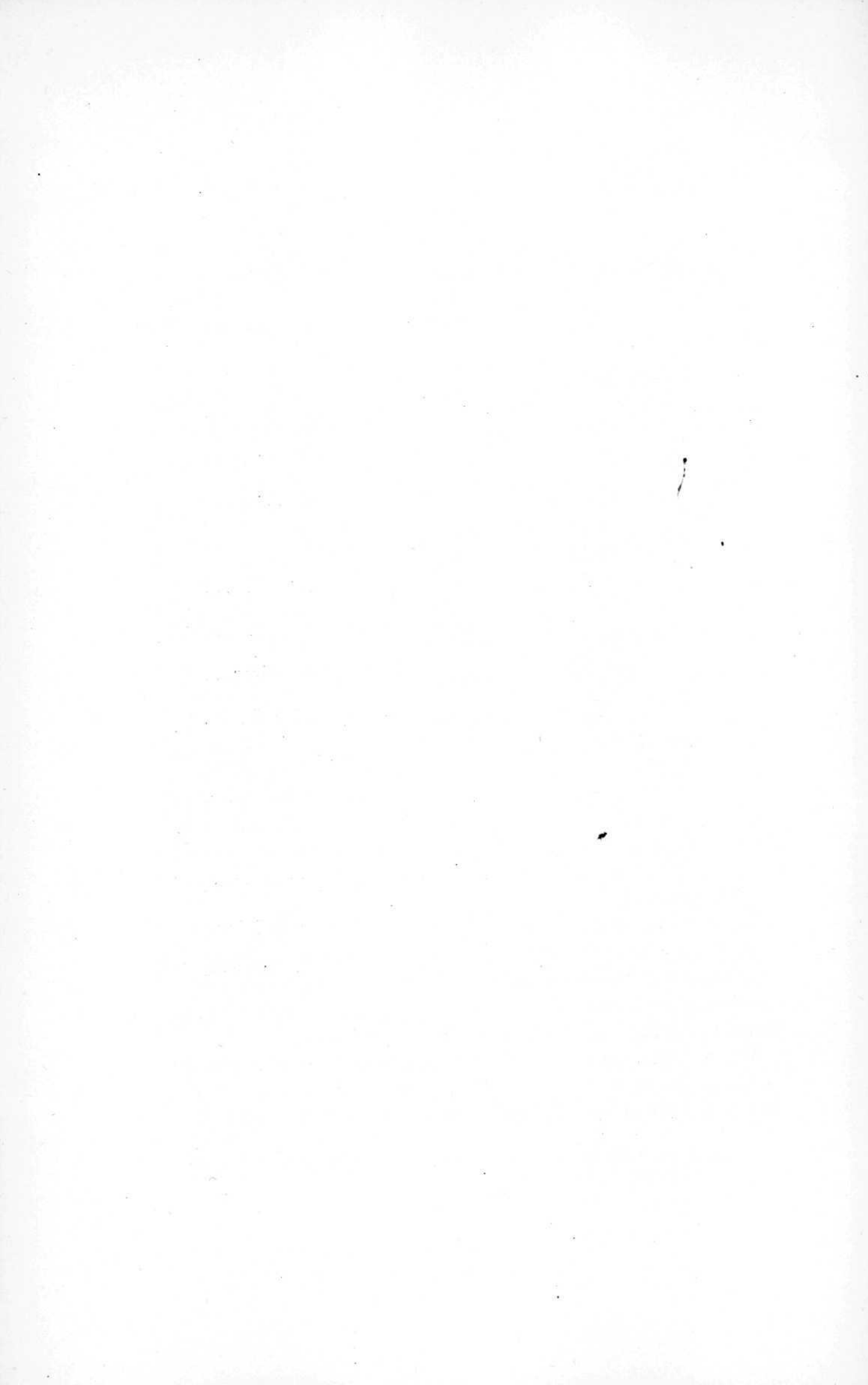
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OFFICERS, 1907.

President.....Prof. W. D. Alexander
First Vice-President.....Hon. Geo. R. Carter
Second Vice-President.....Rev. Alexander Mackintosh
Third Vice-President.....Mr. J. S. Emerson
Recording Secretary.....Hon. W. F. Frear
Corresponding Secretary.....Mr. W. A. Bryan
Treasurer.....Mr. W. W. Hall
Librarian.....Miss Gertrude Baker

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Constitution of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

ORGANIZED JANUARY 11, 1892.

Article 1. This Society shall be called the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Art. 2. This Society shall have for its object the collection, study and utilization of all material illustrating the Ethnology, Archaeology and History of the Hawaiian Islands.

Art. 3. The members of this Society shall consist of three classes:

1st. Active members, who shall be elected by a majority vote at any regular meeting, pay an initiation fee of two dollars and an annual membership fee of one dollar, and participate by voice and vote in the management of its affairs.

2nd. Life members, who shall be elected by a majority at any regular meeting, and shall have the same rights and privileges as active members, upon the payment of twenty-five dollars at one time.

3rd. Corresponding members, interested in the objects of the Society, and elected by special vote of the Society for services rendered or aid invited. [As amended May 18, 1893, and December 2, 1904.]

Art. 4. The officers of this Society shall consist of a President, three Vice-Presidents, Librarian, Corresponding Secretary, Recording Secretary and Treasurer, who shall perform the customary duties of such officers, and together constitute the Board of Managers. [As amended May 18, 1893.]

Art. 5. The annual meeting of this Society shall be held in Honolulu, at such place as the Board may appoint, on or about November 28,* at which time the officers shall be

*Notice has been given of a proposed amendment to be acted on at the next meeting to have the annual meeting in January.

chosen, and annual reports presented by the Librarian, Secretaries and Treasurer. [As amended December 10, 1900.]

Art. 6. Regular meetings of this Society shall be held in the months of January, March and May, on the last Thursday evenings in said months. Other meetings shall be appointed from time to time, as occasion may require, by the Board of Managers, who shall arrange the order of exercises for each meeting. Seven members shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

Art. 7. This Constitution may be amended by a vote of three-fourths of the members present at any regular meeting, written notice thereof having been given at a previous meeting.

By-Laws.

1. The President shall be the Trustee of the Society to hold the property thereof to its use, and the property of the Society now held, and all future acquisitions shall be vested in him and his successors in office. [Adopted April 7, 1892.]

2. The Corresponding Secretary, the Treasurer and the Librarian shall constitute a Standing Committee of the Board of Managers, to be known as "The Library Committee," who shall be authorized to purchase books, pamphlets, newspapers, and other historical material, to attend to all details relating to the management of the Library, including the framing of rules and regulations for its use, and also to have general charge of the Library Room of the Society and its contents, and provide for all necessary arrangements connected therewith, provided that no single expenditure be made by the committee exceeding the sum of one hundred dollars, without permission of the Board of Managers. [Adopted November 14, 1893.]

3. Papers read before this Society shall remain the property of the persons who present them. They shall not be published by the Society or placed upon its files without the written consent of such persons. [Adopted November 14, 1892; amended March 3, 1904.]

Minutes of Annual Meeting, Held January 14, 1907,

The Society held its annual meeting in the Library at 8 p. m., January 14, 1907, the President, Prof. W. D. Alexander, in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the last meeting was omitted, as they had been published in the reports of the Society.

The following persons were elected to membership on recommendation of the Board of Managers:

Corresponding member: Miss Mary H. Krout.

Active members: Hon. A. A. Wilder, Judge W. L. Whitney, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Coombes, Miss M. A. Burbank, Miss Gertrude Baker, Rev. John T. Gulick, Rev. O. H. Gulick.

It was voted on recommendation of the Board of Managers that the Constitution and By-Laws as amended to date, and also a complete list of the papers thus far published by the Society, be printed in the annual report; also that the Librarian and the Treasurer be exempt from payment of annual dues. On a similar recommendation, notice was given that a proposed amendment to the Constitution would be presented for action at the next meeting so as to change the time for holding the annual meeting from November to January.

Dr. C. T. Rogers, who had been engaged to check and supplement the Hawaiian Bibliography prepared by Mr. Howard M. Ballou, exhibited the work as prepared by Mr. Ballou and also lists showing the publications in the library of the Society not included in Mr. Ballou's list, and a list of publications included in Mr. Ballou's list and not found in the library of the Society, showing a voluminous list in each instance.

The reports of the Treasurer and Librarian were read and also a statement prepared by Prof. Alexander as a substitute for the report of the Corresponding Secretary, who was absent. These were accepted and ordered published.

The following persons were elected officers for the coming year:

| | |
|------------------------------|-----------------------|
| President..... | Prof. W. D. Alexander |
| First Vice-President..... | Governor G. R. Carter |
| Second Vice-President..... | Rev. A. Mackintosh |
| Third Vice-President..... | Mr. J. S. Emerson |
| Corresponding Secretary..... | Mr. W. A. Bryan |
| Recording Secretary..... | Hon. W. F. Frear |
| Treasurer..... | Mr. W. W. Hall |
| Librarian..... | Miss Gertrude Baker |

An unfinished story of Kahahana, next to the last king of Oahu, by the late Judge Abraham Fornander, the historian, was read by Mr. C. H. Dickey. This was followed by an account of the life of Judge Fornander prepared and read by Prof. Alexander, and also a translation of an account of Judge Fornander's father, Anders Fornander, from an old book in the possession of the descendants of Judge Fornander.

Hon. S. B. Dole read an extract from the minutes of a meeting of the British Commission, held March 12, 1843, containing the examination of Dr. Judd in regard to the coming of the king from Maui to Oahu on the occasion of the secret dispatch of an envoy to foreign countries on the "Albert."

Prof. Alexander read a paper on the funeral rites of Kealiiahonui; also extracts from a pamphlet published in 1816, written by Alexander McKonochie, a commander of the British navy, on considerations on the propriety of establishing a colony in one of the Sandwich Islands.

It was voted to publish in the annual report all of these papers, including the entire pamphlet last mentioned, provided this was consented to by Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, who had kindly loaned the pamphlet, which is very rare.

The meeting then adjourned.

W. F. FREAR,
Recording Secretary.

President's Address.

In the absence of the Corresponding Secretary, it falls to my lot to make the usual statement in regard to matters and things in general relating to Polynesia.

Only two meetings of the society have been held during the past year, viz.: the annual meeting, held January 22, 1906, at which an able paper on the "History of Hawaiian Statute Law" was read by Chief Justice Frear, and another June 9, 1906, at which papers were read by Mr. R. C. Lydecker on the "Archives of Hawaii," and by myself on the "Story of Cleopatra's Barge," and the "Career of a Chilian Pirate in 1822."

As usual, we have to deplore the dearth of contributions from members of our Society. The last number of Thrum's Annual, however (which is edited by an esteemed member of the Society), fully makes up for our deficiencies. The article on "Heiaus and Heiau Sites Throughout the Islands" is an invaluable contribution to Hawaiian Archaeology, and shows that even at this late day the mine is not yet exhausted. I understand that these sites are now being surveyed by Mr. J. F. Stokes for the Trustees of the Bishop Museum.

I have the pleasure of stating that a valuable collection of authentic Hawaiian legends, edited by Mr. T. G. Thrum, will be published next spring.

We are also glad to learn that Dr. N. B. Emerson's work on the "Unwritten Literature of Hawaii" (which treats especially of the cycle of legends and poems connected with the cult of Laka and of Hiiaka-i-ka-poli-o-Pele) is ready for the press and will soon appear in print. The introduction to it was published in the "American Anthropologist" last June.

Mrs. Day's charming little book, "The Princess of Manoa," will no doubt arouse increased interest in Hawaiian folklore. It has been a subject of regret that so few of the traditions of Kauai have been committed to writing, but this

defect is in a fair way of being remedied, at least in part, by our friends on the ground.

Aside from the Government archives, there is still much valuable material in private hands which is worthy of being translated and published. On former occasions I have referred to the "Life of Kamehameha I," by S. M. Kamakau, printed in the Kuokoa in 1868, and to the Fornander collection of manuscripts, which is the property of Hon. C. R. Bishop.

Mr. H. M. Ballou's "Bibliography of the Hawaiian Islands" has been undergoing revision by the author, and also by Dr. C. T. Rodgers, who has compared it with the books in the library of this Society. No pains can be too great to make it as accurate and complete as possible before sending it to the press.

Mr. Silvanus Tingley, an uncle of Mr. Ballou, has presented the Society with a MS. book, containing copies of all the references to these Islands contained in the old log-books preserved in the Salem Institute, at Salem, Mass.

As I read a paper before the Society, July 13, 1905, on the conditions existing in Southern Polynesia, I beg leave to add a few items of news received from that quarter.

The New Zealand Census of 1906 gives the number of Maoris as 47,731, including 3,938 half-castes living as Maoris, showing an increase of full-blooded Maoris of 3,783 since 1901, while between 1896 and 1901 there had been an increase of 3659.

From Tonga we hear that the two Tongan exiles, Josateki, ex-Premier, and Fotu, ex-Minister of Finance (formerly deported by the British Government), were taken back from Fiji on the 30th of May last, after an enforced absence of 18 months.

It is gratifying to learn that the Cook Islands, which are now a dependency of New Zealand, have been surveyed, numerous trig. stations having been located on them, and that *kuleanas* have been assigned by long leases to every native family.

As the fee of the land is owned by the *arikis*, or chiefs,

these homesteads are leased and not patented. As in Tonga, no land can be held by a foreigner, except upon a lease approved by the Government. The Commissioner-Resident writes that he has received many applications from white men of small means, residing in Europe and South Africa, inquiring as to their chances of success as settlers in the Cook Islands. To these the Commissioner has replied that they will have to practice the virtues of industry, self-denial and perseverance for eight years in order to attain to a competence, the only island productions that bring ready money there being cocoanuts and bananas.

It is evidently no place for those expecting "to get-rich-quick."

Of Samoa I shall only say that it has been very fortunate in its present Governor, Dr. Solf, and that it is no doubt the best-governed of all the German colonies. We have no reason to despair of the future of the Polynesian race.

Report of Treasurer

HAWAIIAN HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

In Account with W. W. Hall, Treasurer, for Year Ending
December 31, 1906.

Receipts.

1906.

| | | |
|---------|--------------------------------------|----------|
| Jan. 1 | Amount cash brought forward..... | \$ 17.26 |
| Dec. 31 | Drawn from Savings Bank Account..... | 325.00 |
| | Received from annual dues..... | 142.00 |
| | “ from sale of pamphlets..... | 3.00 |
| | “ interest on McBryde Bonds..... | 120.00 |
| | | <hr/> |
| | | \$607.26 |

Disbursements.

1906.

| | | |
|------|---|----------|
| Paid | Miss H. Hillebrand's salary for 1905 and 1906.... | \$200.00 |
| “ | for printing notices of Annual Meeting..... | 4.50 |
| “ | janitor for services and extra work..... | 34.50 |
| “ | for collecting dues..... | 4.40 |
| “ | for book poison..... | 4.75 |
| “ | for stamps and postal cards..... | 9.30 |
| “ | for Thrum's Annual..... | .75 |
| “ | for 500 note heads..... | 2.25 |
| “ | for 500 envelopes and 1,000 slips..... | 5.00 |
| “ | for 2 Vols. of the Polynesian—1851, 1852..... | 13.00 |
| “ | for printing 500 copies of Annual Report..... | 79.20 |
| “ | for portraits of Boki and Liliha and frames..... | 9.66 |
| “ | for binding Hawaii Herald and Hilo Tribune.... | 3.50 |
| “ | for books | 6.95 |
| “ | for printing 500 copies of Paper No. 13..... | 49.50 |

| | |
|--|----------|
| “ Dr. C. T. Rodgers for copying and arranging material, &c. | 55.00 |
| Deposited in Savings Bank (Bishop's)..... | 120.00 |
| Balance to New Account..... | 5.00 |
| | <hr/> |
| | \$607.26 |

Amount in Savings Bank.....\$333.00

E. & O. Ex.

W. W. HALL, Treasurer.

Honolulu, January 1, 1907.

Report of Librarian.

To the Officers and Members
of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

Gentlemen and Ladies:--I have the honor to submit the following report for the year 1906:

Most of the work done during that time consisted in classifying and making a shelf-list of the bound books on the shelves and writing the new numbers on the old catalogue card. The work is about half finished and can easily be completed in another year.

I would also recommend the rebinding of some old newspapers, especially a set of the Polynesian, so far as we have them. I regret that we have not an unbroken file. Many of these old volumes should be preserved in this way, as they are in bad condition.

But two new books have been added to the catalogue, viz.: "Hawaiian Yesterdays," by Dr. Henry Lyman, and vol. 2 of "Observations of a Naturalist in the Pacific," by Dr. Guppy.

Our membership numbers 113 at the close of this year. Six new members have joined the Society since the last report. Of these, two have died, in addition to the death of two of our old members.

As the librarian of your Society, may I express my appreciation of your unfailing courtesy and kindness during the three and a half years I have held the position. I can not wish my successor any pleasanter relations than mine have been with you.

Respectfully submitted,

HELEN L. HILLEBRAND,
Librarian.

Story of Kahahana.

By Abraham Fornander.

Within the wonderful and often charming domain of history, from classic to modern times, among so-called cultured and so-called barbarous peoples, few episodes are marked with greater pathos, or, if better known, would elicit greater interest, than the fall and death of Kahahana, King of Oahu, one of the Hawaiian Islands, about the years 1783-85.

Kahahana was high born and royally connected. His father was Elani, one of the highest nobles in the Ewa District on Oahu, a descendent, on the Maweke-Lakona line, of the ancient Lords of Lihue. His mother was Kaionuilalahai, a daughter of Kalanikahimakeialii, and a sister of Peleioholani, King of Oahu, and a cousin of Kahekili, King of Maui. Through his mother's connections with the royal house of Maui, Kahahana was brought up from his earliest youth on Maui, and became a special favorite with his uncle, Kahekili. Educated in all the athletic and warlike exercises which it became a chief of that period to know, Kahahana was remarkable for his personal beauty and manly bearing. Handsome, brave and gallant, he was the idol of the Maui court and the pride of the Oahu aristocracy, his father's peers, who chafed under the heavy yoke of their own king, Peleioholani, and had but small confidence in his son and prospective successor, Kumahana.

Though Kahekili was too reserved, some say too morose, he often shared in the festivities and entertainments which, through the presence of his sisters, his nieces and other relatives, had made his court at Wailuku, where he mostly resided, a gathering place and a focus for the gallant and gay of all the other isles in the group; yet Kahahana was his Alter Ego, his Rex Convivii, whose prudence and popularity harmonized, or at least neutralized, the rival pretensions of Kahekili's half sister, Namahana, to be the leading star and

the oracle of fashion among the Hawaiian Noblesse at her lately-acquired domain in Waiehu.

At these princely reunions, these royal feasts, whether at Waiehu or at Wailuku, the palm of beauty and of womanly grace was by universal accord awarded to Kekuapoiulaokalani, the youngest sister of Namahana and of Kekuamanoha, of whom we shall hear more hereafter. The legends and narratives handed down from that time have but one expression of her surpassing beauty and winning charms, and the present writer has had the fortune to meet more than one octogenarian Hawaiian who remembers seeing her while still, as Queen of Oahu, she was as remarkable for her incomparable beauty as in the days, ten or twelve years before, when Kahahana first wooed and won her young affections.

Between Kahahana and Kekuapoi it was an affair of the heart. They loved each other like the commonest mortals, and, as at that time no political or social considerations of "convenience" stood in the way, the union was allowed by Kahekili, whose wards they may be said to have been. They loved each other and, according to the custom and institutions of the land, they became man and wife. Nothing more natural, simple or straightforward. But the anomalous part of their married life was that though in those days of social as well as political profligacy, when a chief or chiefess took as many wives or husbands as he or she fancied or could maintain, yet Kahahana and Kekuapoi remained true to each other with undivided affection to the end of their lives.

In A. D. 1770, Peleioholani, son of Kualii, hereditary sovereign of the Island of Oahu, hereditary lord or several districts on Southern Kauai, and, by the grace of his God and the strength of his spear, master and conqueror of the Island of Molokai, died at the advanced age of ninety and upward, and was succeeded by his son, Kumahana.

The character of Peleioholani has been variously described in the traditions that have come down from his time. The Hawaii and Maui traditions or reminiscences of Peleioholani describe him as proud, arrogant, overbearing, proud even be-

yond the limits of the most exacting Hawaiian etiquette. Molokai traditions acknowledge his prowess as a warrior, but are merciless in their condemnation of him as a tyrant whose cruelty went even a step beyond what those cruel times considered admissible. Against these two sources of information we have the Oahu traditions, which, while they acknowledge that he was proud, and justly so, because no bluer blood flowed in anybody's veins than those of himself and his sister, Kukuiaimakalani, assert that his cruelty towards the Molokai chiefs was but a just punishment for their wanton and unprovoked murder of his daughter, Keelanihonuaiakama. But whatever his reputation on the other islands, on Oahu he was feared as a stern monarch, but also respected as a just man, under whom the husbandman prospered, priests and artisans were protected, and the naturally turbulent character of the feudal nobles kept under salutary though at times summary restraint. As sovereign of his island he made the customary circuits for political and religious purposes, at stated times; but his favorite residence, when not otherwise occupied, was at Waikiki in the Kona District, where a perfect forest of cocoanut trees enclosed his dwelling or palace on three sides, and the pleasant grove of kou trees which his father had planted threw its delicious shade on the heated beach.

Stern but just, Peleioholani's reign was a blessing to his Kingdom of Oahu, which probably never had stood higher in population, wealth and resources than at the time of his death, since the days of Mailekukahi.

The contrast between Peleioholani and his son, Kumahana, had no doubt been apparent to thoughtful men long before the black "Kapa" covered the mortal remains of the father. Chiefs and commoners alike knew the man to whom their fealty would now be pledged. Indolent of body, weak, fickle, and avaricious of mind, Kumahana was a failure as a sovereign, and it did not take long to ripen the public mind to that conviction. Zealous and loyal as the Oahu chiefs had always been to the Kakuhihewa family, whom for six generations they had looked upon as their representative on the Oahu throne,

yet the weakness and extravagancies of Kumahana were enough in three short years to alienate chiefs, priests and commoners to such an extent that when Pupuka, Elani, Makaouloula and other chiefs, in conjunction with the High Priest, Kaopulupulu, called a public meeting of chiefs and commoners, to consider the situation of the country and for the avowed purpose of deposing Kumahana, not a voice was heard nor a spear raised in defence of the unfortunate man, who then and there was publicly decreed incompetent and unworthy to rule the Oahu kingdom. That meeting and the manner of the execution if its decree find few parallels in the most civilized of modern countries, where the people had to resort to revolution to protect the best interests of their country and their own well being. It was a public declaration of the National "Non Possumus" any longer to suffer the rule of Kumahana. Its execution, through the wonderful unanimity of the national voice, required neither "National Guards," nor spears nor clubs, nor barricades to enforce it. It was a veritable "Vox populi, Vox Dei," and the only trait of wisdom recorded of Kumahana was that he quietly submitted to the inevitable and left for Kauai, where the relations of his mother and sister provided a refuge for him and his family at Waimea. And to the lasting credit of those, whose kindred only six years later were stigmatized by civilized Europe as "Barbarians," "Savages," "Cannibals," not a drop of blood was shed in this mighty upheaval of an entire people.

Had I the powers of a Walter Scott to give the reader a description of that remarkable assembly of Oahu notables that then and there convened for high national objects, I gladly would do so. I would describe the preliminary meeting of the district chiefs, the "Aimoku," with the High Priest, "Kahuna nui," presiding. I would tell of the despatch of the High Priest's messenger or herald, "Elele," around the island, convoking the chiefs and commoners to the projected assembly, a kind of Hawaiian "Fiery Cross," speeding from feudal hall to lowliest hamlet; his functions, his privileges, his insignia of office, his formula of convocation. I would describe the

meeting of those thus convened; the appearance of the chiefs dressed in their "Ahuula," feather cloak, their "Mahiole," feather helmets, their "Niho-Palaoa," necklace of whale's tooth and human hair, their "Kupe" or "Pupu-Hoaka," bracelets of glittering precious shells, carrying their "Pololu," long spears, in their right hand, their "Pahoa," dagger of hardened wood, in their "Malo" or belt, and their "Newa" or war-club looped up under their cloak. I would describe the sturdy "Makaainana," the commoner or freeman of the land, mustering behind their chiefs, armed with their "Ihe," or Javelin, and "Maa," slings. But abler hands at some not far distant day will doubtless weave a pleasant tale from those materials; and I proceed with the main story. * * * * *

The above story was left unfinished by the author.

For further information see Fornander's "Polynesian Race," pp. 217-225, and p. 290.

Also "Brief History of the Hawaiian People," pp. 122 and 123.

Obituary of Abraham Fornander.

From the Pacific Commercial Advertiser of November 2,
A. D. 1887.

"Abraham Fornander was born November 4, 1812. (His father died when he was only ten years old.) He first came to the Islands in 1838, and after a short stay went away on a whaling cruise in a whaler, returning in 1842.

"He then commenced to plant coffee in Nuuanu Valley, for Dr. Rooke. In 1847 he was engaged in surveying Dr. Rooke's lands. The same year he was married in Honolulu to Pinao Alanakapu, a chiefess from the Island of Molokai, who died in 1857. They had four children, three girls and one boy. The late Mrs. Catherine Brown was the only one that survived him. Two years later, at the height of the gold fever, he went to California, but returned in three or four months, not well satisfied with his trip.

"In 1852 he was editing the Weekly Argus, with Matthew K. Smith as publisher. He succeeded C. G. Hopkins as editor of the Polynesian, which position he held until 1864, when he was appointed Circuit Judge of Maui. In 1865 Kamehameha V appointed him Inspector-General of Schools, and in May, 1871, he was re-appointed Circuit Judge of Maui, which position he held until the latter part of 1886. On December 28 of that year he was appointed Fourth Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

"He died November 1, 1887, from cancer of the mouth."

It may truly be said that he did more to preserve the history and traditions of the Hawaiian race than any other man. It was his life work, and though his theory about the origin of the Polynesian race may not gain general acceptance by scientific men in time to come, yet his three volumes will continue to be a store-house of reliable information on the history and folk lore of Hawaii nei.

W. D. ALEXANDER.

Biography of Rev. Anders Fornander, D.D.

Translated by L. M. Vetlesen from an old book in possession of the descendants of the late Hon. Abraham Fornander, entitled, "Officials of the Parishes and Institutions of Learning in the Diocese of Kalmar, from Ancient until the Present Times," Vol. I, published in Kalmar, Sweden, 1836.

Anders Fornander, born in the parsonage of Runsten, Island of Oeland, April 19, 1778, his father, Rev. Abraham Fornander, D.D., being minister of that parish, his mother being Margreta Johanna Meurling.

Having laid a good foundation for his studies under the tutelage of his learned father, he entered the gymnasium of Kalmar, April 9, 1791, and by his extraordinary ability soon gained the foremost position among his schoolmates, even to the extent of at times assisting in the instruction of the lower grades. In the year 1795 he left this seat of learning and matriculated at the University of Lund on September 1.

Although compelled, during his attendance at the university, to divide his time between the private instruction of others and his own studies, yet he pursued the latter with such diligence that in 1797 he had fully qualified for the degree of Doctor Philos., which he obtained on the 22nd of June, 1799. October 16 of the same year he was appointed Prof. Extraordinary at the gymnasium of Kalmar. The following year, on January 22, he was appointed Substitute Lecturer of History, which position he filled during his whole term of service at the college.

During the same year, on February 1, he qualified for the regular professorate, but through some obstacle arising did not receive his commission for this chair until March 14, 1801.

Was ordained a minister in Kalmar, February 11, 1804; re-

ceived his commission as "Stadskomminister" (1) July 16 of that year. Entered upon his duties May 1, 1805. During the year 1807 he again attended the Academy of Lund, passing his examination as *Candidatus Theologiae* (D. D.) before the Theological Faculty there on the 9th of May. Defended an academic treatise of his on the 20th of the same month, and on June 3 delivered his argument (Disputants) on another thesis, "*pro Candidatura Theologica*," all with the highest honors, after which he returned to his native place and resumed his duties at the Cathedral. Underwent "Pastor al Examen" (the final examination before entering upon the duties of a parish priest or curate) on March 20, 1808.

Received royal letters patent as pastor of Gerdslösa parish, April 29, 1809, and assumed office May 1, 1810.

In happy quietude he here, during the latter years of his incumbency, devoted the leisure moments snatched from his more important official duties to the compilation of the notes on the History of the Clergy of the Diocese, to which allusion has been made in the preface to this book, and which forms the basis thereof.

Although by his own wishes side-tracked from a more brilliant career, he was forgotten neither by his superiors or his fellow-citizens.

In 1815 he was made "Prost" (2) of his own parishes; a delegate to the Riksdag (Swedish parliament) from his diocese in the same year, as well as in 1817 and 1823. Received the title, honors and dignity of Chaplain to the Royal Court on April 26, 1817. In 1818 was called by the Grand Church Assembly in Stockholm to deliver his probationary sermon for the vacancy as Primate Pastor. Was a member of the Royal Patriotic Society, the Society Pro Fide & Christianismo, the Evangelical Society, the Friends of the Destitute, etc., etc.

Died at the parsonage of Gerdslösa, after a brief illness, February 8, 1828. His interesting biography is published in the Kalmar Diocesan Gazette Nos. 10 and 11, 1828.

Married, on the 22nd of May, 1810, Karin Fornander, the daughter of a merchant in Kalmar, Theodor Fornander, and Anna Barbro Fornander. By this wife, who is born February 17, 1788, Dr. Fornander had eight children, four of whom died in infancy. Those surviving are: Theodor Karl, born April 7, 1811; Abraham, born November 4, 1812; Margreta Johanna, born October 13, 1821, and Anna Martha, born 1823.

Publications: Diss. Acad. de Regina Austri. 1 Reg. 10: Luc. 11:31 Praes. Prof. Math. Norberg Lundae, 1797. Diss. pro Laurea: Observationum Zoologicarum fasciculum. Praes. Pr. A. J. Retzio ib., 1798. Theses pro Adjunctura Gvmnasii, Kalmar 1800. De Zoroastre et Codice, qui vulgo ei tribuitur, Zend-Avesta, Lundae 1807. Dissertatio exegetico-Theologica pro Candidatura Theol. de illustr. Spiritus Sancti dono Apostolis, Festo Pentecostes, collato. Act 2. Pr. Prof. J. J. Hellman, Lundae 1807. Address in memoriam Colonel J. B. Skytte, Kalmar 1810. Do. Rector Joh. Segrelius of Thorslunda 1812 and Rector J. Lindestrom of Hulterstad 1815. Address before the Bible Society in Kalmar 1821.

Translation of Note, page 635.

Anders Fornander, 1810-28.

His son, Theodor Karl, is a doctor of medicine and Abraham is a captain in North America.—(The United States.)

Translator's Note:

(1) "Stadskomminister" is an ecclesiastical office corresponding to curate, "assistant to the pastor."

(2) "Prost" corresponds to the office of Rector.

The Reformed Church of Luther is the State Church of Sweden, and the clergy are all appointed under Royal Letters Patent or Commissions, signed by the King, who is ex officio Head of the Church.

In the Preface of this book the data collected by Dr. Fornander are referred to at considerable length as one of the principal sources of information in compiling the work, although they were left unfinished by the sudden death of Dr. Fornander, and were by his widow turned over to the author a few years after his death.

Minutes of Meeting of Commissioners held 12th March, 1843.

INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

Shortly after the provisional cession of the Hawaiian Islands to Lord George Paulet, the "Hooikaika," alias "Albert," was dispatched by the British Commission to San Blas, Mexico, to carry Mr. Alexander Simpson with letters for the British Foreign Office. As stated in the "Brief History of the Hawaiian People,"

"It was of vital importance to the king that he should be represented in London at this critical juncture. Accordingly, Mr. J. F. B. Marshall (who acted as Ladd & Co.'s messenger) was secretly commissioned as His Majesty's envoy, and took passage in the same vessel with Mr. Simpson without exciting any suspicion on his part.

"A canoe had been previously sent with a picked crew from a distant part of Oahu, to notify the king and premier, who came down from Maui in a schooner, landed at Waikiki by night, read and signed the documents, which had been prepared by Dr. Judd, and immediately returned to Wailuku. The 'Victoria' sailed March 17 for Valparaiso with letters for Admiral Thomas."

Office of the British Commission for the Government of the
Sandwich Islands, Honolulu.

March 12, 1843.

A report having been circulated, which report was authenticated by several respectable inhabitants, that the King had

arrived from Mohea on Saturday last, and had given interviews to the Governor, Messrs. Judd, Hooper (American Consul), Dudoit (the late French Consul), and others, and that several documents had been placed before him, which he signed, and that he had left Honolulu without having had a personal interview with the Right Honorable Lord George Paulet, the Commissioners determined that the Governor of the Fort shall be summoned to appear before them, with Dr. Judd, to give an explanation relative to the same. Dr. Judd and the Governor having appeared, they were examined as follows:

Dr. Judd was asked whether the King arrived at these Islands on Saturday last, and whether he had an interview with him, with several others, without Lord George Paulet's knowledge?

Dr. Judd replied that when the King went away, after the Provisional Cession for the Sandwich Islands had been completed, he stated that a vessel should be sent for him, so that he might be at Honolulu before the departure of the schooner "Albert," in order to complete dispatches, giving a full account of affairs agreeably to the terms of cession. He had been on the water five days, in consequence of calms and contrary winds; he therefore prepared to land at Waititi, where he could remain uninterrupted. This was the business of the King, and for the purpose he came, and, having accomplished it, he returned immediately. The King saw no consul, and no foreigner, except myself and Mr. Cook, who went with the young chiefs to make a call. The King left his business at Wailuku in a state that required the immediate attention of himself in person, and in consequence preferred returning immediately. I advised the King to remain at Waititi, because by so doing I believed he would not be molested by people calling to see him, and that he might be left alone. The King was not told the Right Hon. Lord Geo. Paulet did not wish to see him, or that a man had been killed by Mr. Booth!

Did not the King land after he had embarked on board?

Yes! he did! I was not aware that he had gone on board; he came on shore again on his own free will!

The Governor was then asked:

Were you present the whole time with the King while at Waititi?

Yes!

What persons visited the King during his stay there?

Dr. Judd, Mr. Cook, and the children of the chiefs!

Did the American Consul or Mr. Dudoit call on the King?

No! No other foreigners were there with the exception of Dr. Judd!

Were any chiefs there?

None!

Was the King informed that a native had been killed by Mr. Booth?

No!

Who informed you of the arrival of the King off the coast?

Some of my own kanakas!

Why did you tell the 1st Lieut. of H. B. M. ship "Carysfort" that the canoe belonging to the King was down to the Pearl River for poi, when she went alongside of the "Victoria," and came into harbor with her?

I had sent her down three days, and was going to do so again.

The Governor then retired.

(Here follows the balance of this day's proceedings, which has no bearing on the foregoing.)

(Signed)

GEO. PAULET,
JOHN E. FRERE.

G. P. Judd refused assent to the minutes of this day.

The Funeral Rites of Prince Kealiiahonui.

The funeral rites of Kealiiahonui, in 1849, are a striking example of the survival of pagan superstitions long after the introduction of Christianity into these Islands.

This Kealiiahonui was the son of Kaumualii, the last King of Kauai, and of Kapuaamohu (w), a Kauai princess of the highest rank. He was, therefore, of the bluest blood in the realm. In addition to this he was considered to be the handsomest chief in the Islands, and was proficient in all athletic exercises. He was six feet six inches in height and finely proportioned; a model for a sculptor.

In 1821 he was married to the Queen Regent, Kaahumanu, whose matrimonial chains were said by Stewart "not to have been altogether silken." After her death, in 1832, he married Kekauonohi, a granddaughter of Kamehameha I through his son Kahoanoku-Kinau. Her mother was Wahinepio, a sister of Kalanimoku.

It is only too evident that Kealiiahonui was kept in the background by the jealousy of the Hawaii chiefs. After Governor Kaikioewa's death, however, in 1840, his wife, Kekauonohi, was for some years Governess of Kauai. The late Levi Haalelea was latterly employed as their private secretary and land agent.

Kealiiahonui died at Honolulu, June 23, 1849, in what is known as the "Haalelea House." Haalelea soon afterwards married his widow, who died two years later. There was a famous lawsuit over the genuineness of an alleged will of Kealiiahonui (leaving all his lands to his widow), which has twice been renewed since. See Vol. VI Hawaiian Reports, page 1.

From the "Polynesian" newspaper of the time we learn that he was born August 17, 1800, and that his public funeral took place in Honolulu, June 30, 1849. A niece of his, Kapule by

name, who was still living at a very advanced age when this was written, faithfully attended him during his last sickness and death. She was cited as a witness in the lawsuit over his will. Her mother was the daughter of King Kaumualii by Naluahi, a woman of low rank, and her father was an American sailor, "Ako," who is supposed to have been lost at sea. She and her husband were "Kahus" of Kealiihonui, and had a recognized right to be consulted in the disposition of his remains.

It seems that by Kekauonohi's orders the coffin containing her late husband's remains was removed to Puuloa, Ewa, with the view of having it afterwards taken out to sea and there sunk. It was temporarily deposited in a cavern in the coral limestone back of Puuloa, which has long been used for a burial place, and has lately been closed up.

Kapule strongly objected to the plan of sinking the coffin in the sea, and delayed its execution for a considerable time. At last certain chiefs from Honolulu paid her a visit and succeeded in overcoming her opposition. During the following night she and her husband, with one or two assistants, removed the outer coffin, which they afterwards buried somewhere near Puuloa.

In order to test the truth of her story, at the instance of her lawyer, about 1892, the spot was found by her direction, and part of the coffin was dug up, with the brass plate on it in good preservation. There is a peculiar superstition among the native Hawaiians in regard to the disposal of the outer coffin in such cases, of which we have had illustrations in recent times. In their opinion, if such a coffin is left unburied it bodes death to some near relative of the deceased. During the same night they took out the sacred bones, the "Unihipili," which they "Hunakele'd," or concealed, according to the ancient custom. I am informed that they were sunk in the sea.

Kapule took an ear ring and a finger ring from the body, which she preserved for a long time as relics of her master.

A day or two after this the coffin was taken on a canoe out

to the deep sea outside of Pearl Harbor, to a spot five miles out, known to fishermen as "Kamole ia," to be sunk, by six brothers from Kauai who were "Kahus," or retainers, of the dead chief. A son of one of them, Simona, a well-known fisherman, who died a few years ago at Puuloa, gave this account to the late Jas. I. Dowsett.

Two men had been selected as victims, "Moe puu," to be put to death on the occasion, that they might accompany their chief into the other world. But when the time came only one of them, Kanepio by name, could be found; the other, Opiopio, having absconded. He was taken out to sea in the canoe, but when the time came for despatching him, one of the brothers, Kauhini, made a strong plea for his life. He said that the order of their chief was that two should die, but not that either should die without the other. "Either both or neither," he said. He pressed this argument so strongly that he carried his point, and the coffin, with the remains of the last Prince of Kauai, was committed to the deep without any attendant to bear him company.

My informant relates that the coffin floated at first, on which a superstitious boatman said it was because they had not made the human sacrifice commanded by the chief. Then Kauhini, raising his paddle, smashed the glass case over the face of the corpse, upon which the coffin filled and sank to the bottom of the sea.

The method of burial was closely connected with the belief in "Aumakuas," or ancestral deities. In this case the "Aumakuas" of Kealiihonui's family may have been shark gods or other marine deities, and the object of sinking his body in the sea was probably to introduce him into the society of these powerful spirits, where he might exert his influence to befriend members of the family in times of danger upon the sea.

In the same way the bones of other chiefs have been thrown into the fiery lake of Halemaumau, that they might join the company of Pele and her numerous family of volcanic deities

W. D. ALEXANDER.

Considerations on the Propriety of Establishing a Colony on one of the Sandwich Islands.

Being the Substance of a Memoir submitted to the Consideration of the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for War and Colonies and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

By **Alexander M'Konochie, Esq.**
Commander Royal Navy.

Edinburgh:
Printed by Walker and Greig.
1816.

PREFATORY NOTICE.

The memoir, of which the following pages profess to contain the substance, I was induced to submit to the high authorities I have indicated by the consideration, that the details respecting the commerce and navigation of the South Sea, on which a portion of its representations are founded, while they might be new even to some professional men, were likely to be utterly unknown to all others. In now giving it this form, it is very far indeed from my intention, either to anticipate or appeal from the decision which may be passed on its merits where it is thus lodged. On the contrary, whatever it may be, I shall

bow to it with submission and respect; but as, amidst the numerous demands on the time and attention of Ministry, the unsupported manuscript memoir of an obscure individual may well be overlooked, I am anxious to lay my plans and wishes before my friends, whose countenance and support may bestow on them a consequence I cannot myself confer, and whose influence, should they approve of them, may assist the solicitations for employment in their execution, with which I have presumed to accompany my address to His Royal Highness's Ministers.

With this view, and this only, I have thrown off a very few copies of these Considerations for my own use; nor do I fear the additional publicity they may thus obtain, for they lead to no proposal, the execution of which will demand secrecy on the part of Government, none against which any foreign power could pretend to remonstrate, however great may be the advantages to this country which its adoption would seem likely to confer. On the contrary, its success, should it ever be undertaken, must depend much on its reception in the mercantile world, and the speculation to which its publicity may give birth.

In delivering these pages to the friends and brother officers to whom I shall communicate them, I must equally solicit their indulgence for their execution, and their candid interpretation of the motives which have led me to the attempt.

ALEX. M'KONOCHE.

CONSIDERATIONS, &c.

That the views of the Government of the United States are fixed on the rebellion of the Spanish Colonies in their neighborhood, will not appear doubtful, when we consider many particulars in their conduct, the supplies which they covertly afford them, and, still more, the avidity with which, even in

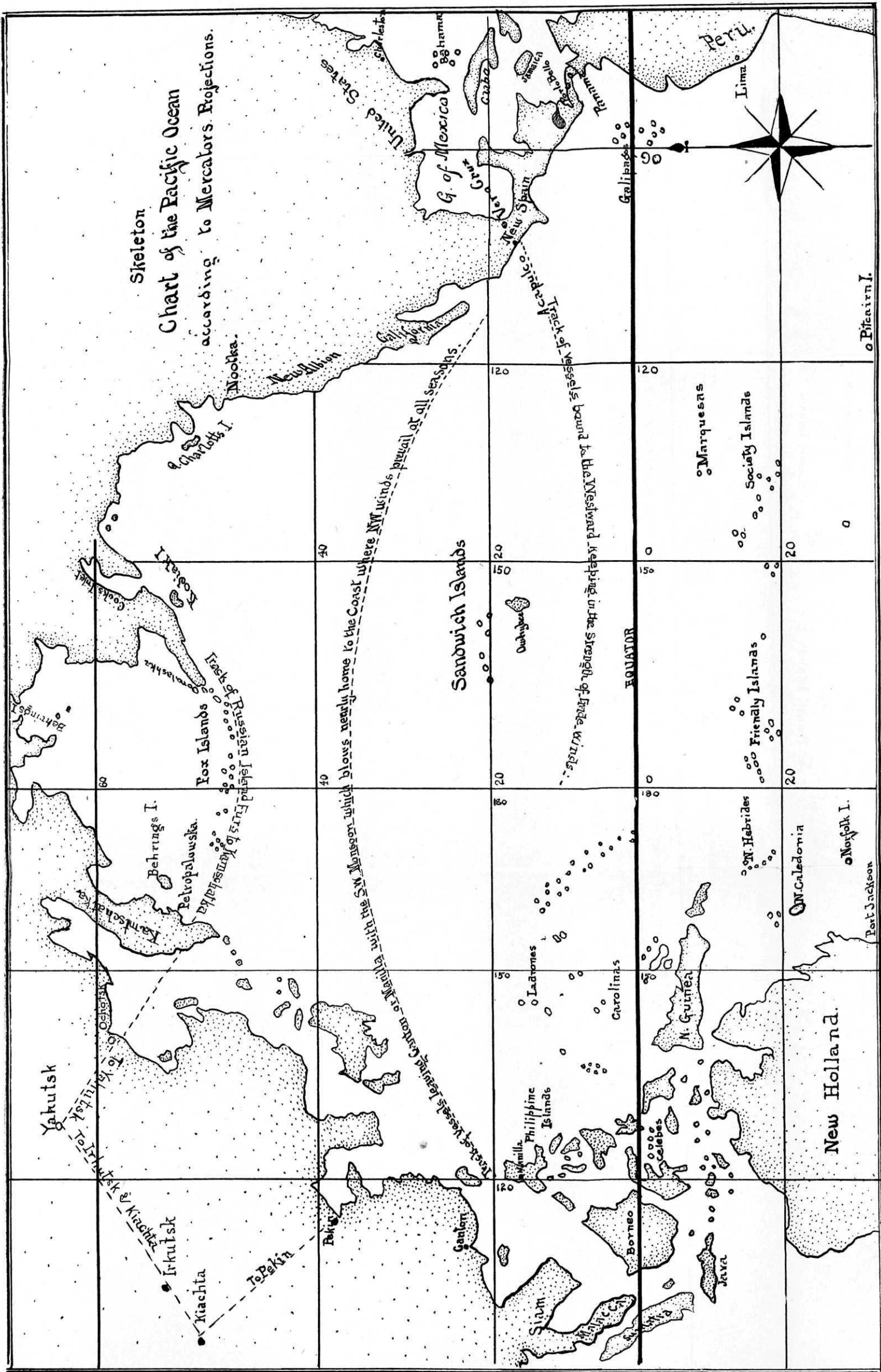
their present distressed circumstances of finance, they would seem to court a rupture with old Spain. The vain and empty acknowledgment of their sovereignty over West Florida, would not alone seduce them to this deviation from the Pacific line of policy best suited to their situation, were it not reinforced by the prospect of other, and more considerable advantages, connected with the right of openly assisting the insurgent colonists, and of profiting by their success.

These advantages are indeed not illusory, nor the prospect of their acquisition vague and uncertain, should the present contest end either in the emancipation of these colonies, or in a compromise in favor of their trade. The communication with the South Sea, which is now maintained by a painful and laborious passage round Cape Horn, would be abridged by the acquisition of a free passage for commerce over the isthmus of Panama, in a degree which would seem to warrant even the most sanguine anticipations. The distance to China would receive a proportional diminution, at the same time that the equivalents, furs and specie, which are offered in the Chinese markets for their commodities, would be presented under advantages which would very peculiarly contrast with the circuitous and expensive route by which our East India Company convey thither the same articles. The supply of Europe with East India produce must be speedily engrossed by a commerce thus supported; nor should we have any reasonable prospect of success in competition with it, unless either by a precarious share in its advantages, dependent on a thousand casualties of favor, interest or ambition, or by an appeal to that last resort, the force of arms, to which, without an established port on the spot, we should apply under very serious disadvantages, and with very alarming responsibility. Success might, for a time, and at very considerable expense, sustain our own more circuitous line of commerce; but the maritime resources of the western shores of America are considerable, and would be peculiarly pointed against us by the habits, the animosity, and the policy of the United States; nor would the consequences of failure probably rest in the Pacific Ocean.

While such is the alluring prospect on which the views of the Government of the United States would seem to be fixed, we, on the other hand, are precluded by the peculiarity of our circumstances, from interfering in opposition to them on the spot to which they are most immediately directed. In the contest between Spain and her colonies, we can neither league our fortunes with the feeble exertions of the mother country, nor, consistently with our alliance with her, and still more with the benefits we have so recently conferred on her, can we imitate the perfidious policy of France towards ourselves in 1778, which, in the importation of republican principles into her own bosom, was visited by so severe a measure of chastisement on her head. But though thus precluded from opposing them in their immediate direction, it is both imperiously our interest, and most unquestionably our right, to prepare to cope with them in their ulterior operation.

It is the object of the following considerations to shew, that such preparation will materially consist in establishing a colony in the Sandwich Islands; while, at the same time, such a settlement, even if not required in that point of view, would seem to hold out to us the prospect of commercial advantages of the most important and alluring nature. The interests of this country would therefore seem equally connected with it, whatever may be the result of the present contest in New Spain; while upon the question of our right to take such a step, in addition to our claim on the Sandwich Islands arising from priority of discovery, the usual foundation of such claims, we superadd the voluntary and solemn cession of the sovereignty of Owyhee to this country, which Captain Vancouver received in 1794 from Tamaah-maah, its supreme chief; a transaction precisely similar to that on which Spain so long founded her claim on Nootka, to the prejudice of the more ordinary plea.

The arguments by which I would endeavor to recommend the settlement I have thus the honor to propose, naturally divide themselves into a consideration of the Military and Commercial Advantages which would seem connected with it.



N. B. The Register Ships from Manila have never sailed during the N. E. Monsoon from November till March, but the Fur Traders, to prolong their Season on the Coast of America, currently leave Canton at this period. The Navigation is to stand to the E. S. E. passing to Windward of New Guinea, till they meet the Westerly Winds which equally prevail in the high South as North Latitudes. With these they proceed to the Eastward, taking care however to cross the Trades to the Northward before approaching the Coast, to avoid the Calms &c which from the extraordinary height of the Land in the South Latitudes prevail to a great distance. The Passage to the Sandwich Islands is easy at all Seasons.

I. Military Advantages. 1. The first military advantage is best illustrated by a reference to what has been already advanced; a recapitulation of the circumstances, attending the commerce and navigation between New Spain and the East Indies; and a consideration of the geographical position of the Sandwich Islands in relation to them. The intercourse between New Spain and the East Indies is confined in its passage to the westward, to the strength of the trade winds, in about 12° and 14° north latitude, and to the eastward, to that of the westerly winds which prevail in from 35° to 40° or more, also north latitude. It is to be further remarked, that the passage from China to the eastward is more peculiarly confined to the high north latitudes thus denoted; because, although westerly winds equally prevail in the high southern latitudes, yet the calms under the Line, currents and prevalence of northerly winds at all seasons, under the high land of New Spain, render it not merely inexpedient, but even utterly impracticable to establish a habitual communication in this direction. The Sandwich Islands, lying in about 20° north latitude and 155° west longitude, placed about one-third over from America towards China, and between these two tracks thus appropriated to the intercourse between them by the laws of nature, the Sandwich Islands, in this situation, equally command both passages, form the key to the whole communication, and stand to these several coasts in nearly the same relation which the British Isles themselves bear to the north of Europe; the Cape of Good Hope and Ceylon to India; Malta and Gibraltar to the shores of the Mediterranean, and the Bermudas to those of the Atlantic.

The occupation of such a post must indeed be interesting to Great Britain, whose whole monopoly of the supply of Europe with East India produce, must be at the mercy of the masters of the isthmus of New Spain, unless she be possessed of the means of arresting, modifying, or engrossing also their supply. Were their intercourse with China and the East India Islands extended by their own means, or by those of a rival

power, so that Porto Bello or Vera Cruz became entrepôts of their productions, the convenience of the voyage, and the cheapness of the merchandize, would attract thither all the speculation of Europe; and the blockading of these ports, the only resource left to us if excluded from the Pacific, would only again make our belligerent rights the subject of angry and invidious discussion among the neutral powers. The intercepting this commerce in the Pacific, would not be productive of the same effect; the precarious nature of the supply would keep up the prices in the isthmus; and while, in time of peace, our own merchants and colonies would equally profit by the shorter passage, in time of war its advantages would be equally forfeited by our commercial rivals.

2. The security of our East India possessions would seem to require an outpost to the Eastward. The exaggerated importance attached by public opinion to the French expedition to Egypt, and the consequent depression of East India stock, are both within our immediate recollection; but our alarms have never, in an equal degree, been excited to the Eastward, from the supineness of the adversary whom we have there had to encounter. Yet had the Isthmus of Panama belonged to either the French or the Dutch; had the First Consul transported thither the army he sacrificed at St. Domingo, and thereby acquired the command of the immense maritime resources of its western shores, the weakness of our barrier in this direction would have long since have excited our jealousy and alarm. We can now neither calculate on the restoration of this isthmus to its former possessors, nor on their continued supineness; it is time therefore to look to our own strength only for security.

3. As I shall presently endeavour to shew, such a settlement would immediately give fresh life and vigor to our now languishing commerce in the Pacific Ocean. A new and extensive nursery would be thereby formed for our seamen; an object of peculiar import at a moment when the reduction of our fleet has dismissed many from our public service, and much dis-

couragement, and even distress, have in consequence ensued among them.

4. Besides a nursery for British seamen, a very important supply of natives would be procured for our service. The Sandwich islanders show a marked propensity to nautical pursuits, and instead of reaping only disease and desolation from their intercourse with Europeans, have made a leap towards power and consequence in these seas altogether incredible. In 1794, Captain Vancouver laid down for Tamaah-maah, their chief, the keel, thirty-six feet long, of his first vessel: in 1803, Mr. Turnbull found the same prince in possession of twenty vessels of from 25 to 70 tons burthen; and in 1810 Campbell describes him surrounded with native artizans of almost every description, and numbering a navy of fifty sail, of which one was a ship of 200 tons burthen. The acquisition of the resources, moral and physical, by which such a miracle had been accomplished, is indeed an object of secondary, but yet considerable importance.

Lastly. The possession of a settlement in the Pacific Ocean becomes daily more interesting, both in a military and commercial point of view, from the progress of the Russian settlements on the south-east coast of Tartary, and northwest of America. Dependent as we are in a great measure on Russia for our naval supplies, it becomes most interesting to us to know by what arms she may be assailed to advantage, or by what means the effects of her hostility may be eluded, should the friendship and confidence now subsisting between the two powers ever suffer diminution. In this latter point of view, the more particular survey and application of the maritime resources of New Albion, of which Captain Vancouver speaks in very high terms, become objects of considerable relative importance; and it is worthy, too, of record, that the Russians have already directed their attention to the Sandwich Islands. In 1809, when Campbell was in Alexandria, in the island of Kodiak, encouragements were held out to adventurers willing

to form a settlement in them; and though the plan proved then abortive, probably from deficiency of population to sustain an emigration, it yet holds out too many allurements to be altogether laid aside. A timely interposition now, in favor of our unquestionable rights, may save some future angry discussion; and as the Russians only look to the Sandwich Islands for supplies of provisions, the acquisition of that branch of commerce might prove a new bond of union between the two empires.

II. Commercial Advantages. To explain the full extent of these, it will be necessary to consider the prevailing obstacles which have hitherto paralyzed our commercial exertions in the Pacific Ocean. These arise principally from the isolated object, and limited range of resources, with which, on account of the extreme distance, and utter want of a colonial port, merchants have been obliged to prosecute their speculations. The fur trader is unable to combine any secondary object with his principal pursuit; his time on the coast is equally limited by the season, and by his inability anywhere to recruit his supplies. He is dependent on Canton for a market, on the East India Company for a homeward bound cargo, and should he lose any men by sickness or desertion, he is utterly unable to replace them. The whaler in like manner, makes the tour of the globe to catch nine or ten fish, happy if the result of his voyage, administered in all its details with the most scrupulous economy, reward his enterprise by even a moderate profit. So uncertain is he of this result, that he pays his seamen, not by fixed wages, but by shares in the net proceeds, a method not less dictated by the uncertainty of his returns, than by his desire to ensure their continuance in his service, and to interest them in the success of their perilous employment. He is nearly equally limited with the fur trader in his range of speculation, and equally destitute of the means of supply in cases of accident or distress.

Under such circumstances it is not extraordinary that the British share of the commerce of the Pacific Ocean, should be

small; that the fishing of the spermaceti whale should be alone pursued, that of the black whale being utterly unable to defray its expenses; and that of the fur traders who enter the port of Canton, four-fifths should be Americans, who are encouraged to this perseverance, partly by greater economy in the details of their voyages, partly by their higher appreciation of minute profits, but more than all, by their habitual application of the resources afforded by the Sandwich Islands. In 1793, Captain Vancouver found three American seamen left by their employer at Woahoo, on permanent wages of eight dollars a month, to collect for him a cargo of sandal wood, and the necessary refreshments on his return. In 1803, Mr. Turnbull found several of them established about the person of Tamaah-maah, and holding positions of trust under his government; and in 1810. Campbell counted at one time sixty white persons at Waohoo, now become the residence of that prince. It is true, they still respected the British flag displayed by him ever since his acknowledgment of the supreme sovereignty of Great Britain; and equally true, that the greater number of these men were English deserters, and refugee convicts from New South Wales. But it cannot be doubted, that among a rude people personal affection, cemented by the interchange of commercial benefits, will far outweigh any abstract attachment to a flag; and we are not now to learn, that renegade Englishmen, of whatever description, become in principle and views, Americans of the worst and most hostile description. The proof and extent of the danger are contained in the comparative statement of the intercourse maintained. In 1810, of twelve ships which touched at these islands, two were English, one Russian and nine Americans.

The following are some of the principal commercial advantages which would seem attached to the establishment of a British settlement at the same place. They are calculated principally on the supposition of the Isthmus of Panama remaining shut to commercial enterprise; the supposition on which the acquisition of some of the military advantages above detailed would seem least conspicuously desirable.

1. The whale fishing would be prosecuted in vessels belonging to this new colony. The fishermen would also belong to it; and these bold, adventurous seamen would be constantly employed in those functions, of which their skill and intrepidity secure to them the monopoly, instead of passing, as they do now, the greater part of their time in a laborious passage to and from the scene of employment. They would boil their oil and purify their spermaceti on the spot, and reduce them to their most portable state before embarking them in the vessels destined to convey them to Europe.

2. Vessels destined for cargoes of oil and spermaceti would proceed to a known port for their lading. They would carry out with them the goods destined for the prosecution of the fur and other traffics, which would be either the venture of their owners, or consignments for the colony. In either case, the profits on their sales or freight would form an important item in the credit-account of the voyage, would reduce the scale of its relative expenses, and would enable the black whale fishery to become again a lucrative object of mercantile speculation.

3. The expense of carrying these goods to the place of barter would be proportionally diminished, when their transport became no longer the sole object of the voyage. Higher priced goods might consequently be sent, and a demand created for the more expensive and profitable productions of the British manufacturer's industry. At present, the whole gross profits of the trade, exceeding in many cases 2000 per cent., are absorbed in the merchant's bill of expenses; he is unable to export more than the coarsest articles, which sustain a severe and even successful competition from the imperfect Russian and American manufactures.

4. The fur trade, conducted under the immediate inspection of those most interested in its success, would discover new

channels of communication, both with the places where furs are procured, and where they are disposed of.*

The establishment of furriers and manufacturers on the spot would enhance the value of furs in the Chinese market, and probably increase their demand.

5. A considerable portion of the price paid by the East India Company at Canton for their investments, is in specie. This specie is presented in the Chinese market under every possible disadvantage. It is purchased in the English bullion market, subjected to the multiplied expenses of two or three times landing and re-shipping, and it is then transported to Canton by a voyage exceeding 20,000 miles in distance, and demanding from 4 to 6 months in its prosecution. Under such circumstances, it is not to be doubted, that it costs the company at least double its nominal value at Canton. A portion of this disadvantageous exportation would be obviated by this new colony. The colonists would obtain a very large credit in China from their importations of furs, naval stores, &c., beyond what they would require to vest in commodities, and

* One of these is too important to pass unnoticed. By the treaty of Nereshinsk, by which the trade between Russia and China was regulated, two depots were named, Kiachta and Zuruchaitu, where alone the respective merchants were to meet. The Russian exports consist of furs and manufactures; of the furs, many are brought from the Fox, Aleutian, and other islands and settlements in the Pacific, which being landed at Ochotsk, are thence transported to Kiachta, the nearest depot, by a land carriage exceeding 2,000 miles. The manufactures are partly British, partly French, Russian, and Prussian, and in like manner arrive at Kiachta, where they are still distant 51 days journey from Pekin, by a land carriage from Petersburg of 6,508 versts, exceeding 4,000 miles. No consumption of them ensues by the way; saddled with the expense of such a journey, their acquisition is equally beyond the means of Tartar horde, or Siberian exile.

The commercial advantages which would accrue to us by being able to present the same manufactures at Ochotsk on reasonable terms, hardly require illustration. A considerable consumption of them would take place on the spot; the competition of the foreign manufactures, which would have a land journey of double the distance, would be superseded, and we should reap the profits on the subsequent sales of the furs we should receive in exchange. The active navigation of the gulph of Corea might lead to further commercial intercourse with Japan of the most important nature; in short, it is impossible to set limits to the prospect which such a change might open.

would very gladly complete the circle of their communications with the mother country, by accepting the company's bills on terms mutually advantageous. The progressive growth of this resource, interesting even in its infancy, would become peculiarly so, when the increased intercourse with the Spanish colonies in America should open that rich and inexhaustible market for East India manufactures and productions, with which accordingly, instead of bills, the company would soon purchase this accommodation. Without an intermediate establishment, our East India possessions, situate so far to the westward, would have no chance of obtaining this vent for their productions; the supply of the Spanish colonies would either again revert to the Philippines, or pass to the Dutch islands: by means of it, our activity, capital, and superior maritime resources, would secure to us its almost exclusive possession.

6. The necessity under which all vessels bound for the Pacific now labor, of equipping in England for two or three years, is one of the greatest hardships imposed on them, and would be, by means of this settlement, obviated. In voyages of such duration, more stores are expended by rot than by service, and of those which remain to be brought into use, half the efficiency is perhaps cancelled by want of some corresponding article of equipment. The obviating this embarrassment is not less a military than a commercial object; and in the event of a future war with either of the Americas, with Spain, with Russia, with China, in a word, with any conflicting interest in that hemisphere, may prove of an importance it may be impossible too highly to appreciate, and proportional only to the stake for which we may be called on to contend.

It would be very easy to extend this enumeration to an indefinite length; to include in it the extension of hydrographical science, the communication of the instruments of luxury and convenience to the rude nations of the Pacific, the consequent increased demand for our manufactures, with many other objects of equal importance to this country. But if I am correct in what I have already advanced, my argument

would acquire no additional strength from such a trespass on the attention with which I hope to be honoured. I will only solicit permission to make one more remark. These commercial advantages are only calculated on the improvement of already well-known objects of mercantile speculation; but it is beyond a doubt, that the establishment of a vigorous and enterprising colony on the spot would soon create or elicit many more. The demand which the liberal supply of the Spanish colonies would occasion on our East India possessions for their manufactures and productions; which the existence of this colony would create on New South Wales for its surplus agricultural produce, on New Albion for naval stores, on South America for the precious metals; the facilities it would afford for a contraband trade with these coasts, while they continue subject to the exclusive restrictions of the mother country; for its free prosecution on their repeal;—these form a very, imperfect enumeration of the various sources of lucrative traffic, which an attentive examination of the statistics of these regions would suggest, and to the pursuit of which such a settlement would give immediate vigor and activity. Nor can its distance be a reasonable ground of objection. Should a passage ever be granted to commercial enterprise over the isthmus of New Spain, the facilities of communication would be infinitely superior to what we enjoy with any of our East India possessions; and even should that remain forever shut, the passage round Cape Horn, divested as it now is of its imaginary terrors, if provided with a good colonial port at its conclusion, would become the mere object of every-day undertaking.

To conclude, I believe I may not with propriety enlarge on the many circumstances in the present state of politics in the world, not merely favorable to the execution of such a measure as this of which I have thus considered the advantages, but also incentive to its undertaking. I may be allowed, however, to make the three following remarks:

First. Spain, uncertain of ever recovering her colonies, can now neither feel nor testify the same jealousy of such a settlement as she expressed on occasion of those at Nootka and the Falkland Islands. **Secondly.** The dispersion and animosity of the French exiles, render the importation of politics hostile to the interests of Great Britain into New Spain now more than ever probable, particularly when connected with their favorable reception in the United States. And **lastly,** the chain is at present broken between New Spain and the Philippine Islands, while, by our recent treaties, those islands in the Chinese Seas are restored to our old and active commercial rivals, the Dutch, which, from proximity of geographical position, will more naturally fill up the chasm than our East India possessions, unless supported and assisted by some strong measure on the part of Government. That measure can only be the interposition of an intermediate settlement.

In the memoir to Government, of which I have thus detailed the substance, it would not have become me to propose limits to the scale on which such a plan should be undertaken; and I indeed professed my inability to speak with precision on the point. I presumed, however, to state, that I **believed** I could undertake to answer some of the civil and most of the military demands, of the **peaceful infancy** of such a settlement, from the resources of one of our large troop-ships, aided either by one or two small men of war, or furnished with such additional number of officers and men as might enable me to equip two or three tenders for the conveyance of orders and maintenance of authority among the islands. I begged permission to represent, that very few of the difficulties would intervene here, which made the infancy of the settlement at Port Jackson so burdensome and expensive. This would be a commercial, not an agricultural colony. The inhabitants are already friendly, provisions already abundant, nor would the increase of the permanent population be so rapid as to preclude the necessary preparations. I beg leave here to repeat the sanguine belief which I there state, that from the first hour of our settlement

we should depend on the mother country only for her manufactures and her protection.

These opinions and speculations may be erroneous, and I now submit them with the diffidence of one unaccustomed to hazard the communication of his sentiments on public service. I hazard them, however, actuated by a most sincere interest in the greatness and welfare of my native country; by an intimate conviction of the importance of the revolution now under contest in New Spain, and by the belief, that however that may now terminate, Spain can only long retain her influence in that country, by the improvement and encouragement of its many natural and commercial advantages, not by their oppression. With these concurrent motives, I will not deny, there is also mixed up a very ardent desire of recommending my own personal services to those who alike dispense the toils and the rewards of individual ambition; a very anxious wish to be employed in the execution of this, or of any other plan which His Majesty's Ministers in their wisdom may adopt, for the maintenance and promotion of British interests in these seas.

ALEX. M'KONOGHIE.

Publications of the Hawaiian Historical Society.

CATALOGUE OF BOUND BOOKS IN THE LIBRARY OF THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY, 1897.

Annual Reports.

The first annual meeting of the Society was held December 5, 1892, and was for the then current year. The report was printed some time in the early part of 1893 and dated in that year.

The reports for the years 1893 and 1894 appear to have been printed together in one pamphlet, dated in 1895 and called the Third Annual Report.

The result of the above is that the numbering of the reports from 1894 on are all erroneous; the fourth should be fifth, the fifth should be the sixth, and so on.

The reports for 1895 and 1896 are both called "Fourth" Annual Reports. This is probably an awkward attempt to correct the irregularity mentioned above.

Papers Read.

"The Relations Between the Hawaiian Islands and Spanish America in Early Times," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 1.

"The Lesser Hawaiian Gods," by Jos. S. Emerson. Paper 2.

"Traces of Spanish Influence in the Hawaiian Islands," by Curtis J. Lyons. Paper 2.

"Evolution of Hawaiian Land Tenures," by Hon. Sanford B. Dole. Paper 3.

"Early Voyagers of the Pacific Ocean," by Alatau T. Atkinson. Paper 4.

"The Long Voyages of the Ancient Hawaiians," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Paper 5.

"The Proceedings of the Russians on Kauai," 1814-1816, by W. D. Alexander. Paper 6.

"Recollections of Kamehameha V," by R. A. Lyman. Third Annual Report.

"Brief Sketch of Kamehameha V," by W. D. Alexander. Third Annual Report.

"The Evolution of the Hawaiian Judiciary," by Hon. W. F. Frear. Paper 7.

"Voyage of the Bordeaux Packet, Boston to Honolulu, 1817," by James Hunnewell. Paper 8.

"Tahiti," by Miss Teuira Henry. Fourth Annual Report (1895).

"Historical Notes," by E. Bailey. Fourth Annual Report (1895).

"The Legend of the Shark Man, Manaue," by Mrs. Emma M. Nakuina. Fourth Annual Report (1896).

"On an Autograph Letter," by Jean B. Rives. Submitted by W. D. Alexander. Fourth Annual Report (1896).

"The Last Hours of Liholiho and Kamamalu." Copy of a letter sent to H. R. H. Princess Liliuokalani, presented to the Hawaiian Historical Society by the author, Theo. H. Davies, Esq. Fourth Annual Report (1896).

"Incidents of the Voyage of the 'Heros'." Submitted by W. D. Alexander. Fourth Annual Report (1896).

"Synopsis of a Lecture on the Origin and Migrations of the Polynesians," etc., by S. Percy Smith. Fifth Annual Report.

"Tahitian Folklore Compared with the Samoan and Hawaiian," by Miss Teuira Henry. Fifth Annual Report.

"Capt. Hypolite Bouchard and His Treaty with Kamehameha I," by Hon. Paul Neuman. Fifth Annual Report.

"An Account of the Uncompleted Treaty of Annexation Between the United States of America and the Hawaiian Kingdom, Negotiated in 1854, with Protocols and Correspondence," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 9.

"Honolulu in 1853," by Warren Goodale. Paper 10.

"Supplemental Article," by Thomas G. Thrum. Paper 10.

"The Maker of the Hawaiian Flag," by W. D. Alexander. Sixth Annual Report.

"Correspondence Relating to the Last Hours of Kamehameha V." Sixth Annual Report.

"Regarding Ho-ao, Hawaiian Marriage," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Sixth Annual Report.

"Part of a Paper on the Partition of Samoa and the Past Relations Between that Group and the United States," by Hon. H. M. Sewall. Seventh Annual Report.

"The Honolulu Fort," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Eighth Annual Report.

"Hawaiian Beliefs Regarding Spirits," by J. S. Emerson. Ninth Annual Report.

"Report on a Find of Human Bones Exhumed at Waikiki," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Ninth Annual Report.

"Some Hawaiians Abroad," by Ed. Towse. Paper 11.

"Early Trading in Hawaii," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 11.

"Suppressed Chapter of Hawaiian History," by Mrs. Laura F. Judd. Tenth Annual Report.

"Mamala-hoa. Events Immediately Succeeding the Death of Kaianioʻou," etc., by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Tenth Annual Report.

"The Poetry of Hawaii," by Dr. N. B. Emerson. Eleventh Annual Report.

"Certain Coincidences Between the Hawaiian and the Philippine Languages," by Henry S. Townsend. Eleventh Annual Report.

"Voyage of the Schooner 'Tetautua'," by Ed. Towse. Twelfth Annual Report.

"The Reversal of the Hawaiian Flag," by Howard M. Bal-
lou. Paper 12.

"Economic and Political Changes in British Polynesia," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 12.

"A Kona Storm," by Hon. Gorham D. Gilman. Paper 12.

"Hawaiian Statute Law," by Hon. Walter F. Frear. Thirteenth Annual Report.

"The Archives of Hawaii," by Robert C. Lydecker. Paper 13.

"The Story of Cleopatra's Barge," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 13.

"The Career of a Chilean Pirate and its Capture in 1822," by W. D. Alexander. Paper 13.

"Story of Kahahana," by Abraham Fornander (unfinished). Fourteenth Annual Report.

"Life of Hon. Abraham Fornander." From P. C. Advertiser. Fourteenth Annual Report.

"Life of Anders Fornander." Translated from the Swedish by L. M. Vetlesen. Fourteenth Annual Report.

"Extract from the Journal of the British Commission, 1843." Fourteenth Annual Report.

"Funeral Rites of Keliiahonui," by W. D. Alexander. Fourteenth Annual Report.

"Memorial of Capt. Alex. M'Konochie, R. N., on Establishing a Colony in the Sandwich Islands" (with map). Fourteenth Annual Report.

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 Wood, Edgar
 Wundenberg, F.

*Deceased.

The names of members deceased are omitted from the list after the expiration of one year.

